

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII No. 5653.

號六廿月八八年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1881.

日二初月七閏年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STRAKER & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES & HORN, 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Montmartre, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MUSCO, MESSRS A. D. DE MELLO & CO., Sitewell, CAMPBELL & CO., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., FOOCHOW, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4% " "

" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

H. E. R. BEILLIOT, HOD. F. B. JOHNSON,

H. DE C. FORBES, WM. REINERS, Esq.

F. D. SASOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

H. HOPPIUS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

London and County
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HAWKES,

NANTERRE, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,

MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

London Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs O. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1881.

NOTICE.

M. S. J. CRUTCH is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, July 11, 1881.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 27th August, 1881, at 2 p.m., in the COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, No. 15A, Staunton Street (opposite the "Union Church"),

the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

comprising—

SOFA, EASY CHAIRS, BOOK CASES, CARD TABLES, CHAINS, MIRRORS, GALLERIES,

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC and OIL PAINTINGS,

DINING TABLE, BAR, GLASS and CROCKERY,

WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, &c.,

&c., &c.,

COTTAGE PIANO.

ONE STEEL PLATE ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, WITH BALLS, CUES, &c.

ONE AMERICAN CAROM TABLE, complete, by FAIRLAND.

ONE AMERICAN CAROM TABLE, complete, by F. STRAHL & CO.

TWO BOWLING ALLEYS, with New BALLS and PINS.

The whole of the OFFICE FURNITURE, ONE PARLOUR and ONE COOKING STOVE.

Also,

The entire Stock of very SUPERIOR WINES—CHAMPAGNE, BEEF, &c., &c., Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As customary.

ECIA DA SILVA & CO., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1881.

AUCTION OF ELEGANT EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have received instructions from Dr. EASTLAKE, to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 14, Albany Road, on MONDAY,

the 29th Instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

The whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, CHINTONNE and REVERDINE, CHIPENNE, MANTEL-VITRE MIRRORS, CLOCKS, WINDOW CORNICES and HANGINGS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, LAMPS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

SOLID OAK-CARVED DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, GLASS and ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, &c.

MAHOGANY, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS,

WITH SPRING MATTESES; SOLID MAHOGANY WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, DRESSING TABLES and TOILET MIRRORS, BED-ROOM CHAIRS, &c.

A BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, by RACHALS & CO., made expressly for the climate and quite new.

A Valuable PARLOUR ORGAN.

A Fine OLD CREAMON VIOLIN.

A Large and Valuable Collection of SHELLS and CURIOS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on Saturday, the 27th Instant.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 20, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the Queen's Road Central, consisting of FOUR ROOMS suitable for Dwelling, and THREE ROOMS suitable for Offices. Also GODOWN capable of holding about 600 Tons.

The GROUND FLOOR its at present in the occupation of Messrs KELLY & WALKER.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. V. Y. VERNON;

or, BRERETON & WOTTON.

Hongkong, July 25, 1881.

FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.

THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and is free from the objections which exist against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 lbs MILLER & RICHARD'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19 (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE:—FRESH HOUSEHOLD STORES and GROCERIES from CROSS & BLACKWELL, J. MOIR & SONS, HUNTER & PALMER, &c., &c.

FRENCH JAMS and ISIGNY BUTTER.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

OUTFITTING.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARVES, and TIES, in all the New Styles.

Every Description of SUMMER HOSE, Plain and Striped + Hose in Thread, Silk, and Cotton.

FELT and STRAW HATS.

BATHING DRAWERS and DRESSES.

BATH TOWELS and GLOVES.

SOCK SUSPENDERS.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)...£100,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....£20,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....£28,000.00

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACUMULATIONS, 2nd.....£100,000.00

April, 1881.....£93,000.17

THE CHINA MAIL.

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For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex French Mail Steamer
"Amazon."

FINE FRENCH BUTTER in Kilo Bottles.
NOLLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.

Ex "Agamemnon."
Regulation LIFE BELTS.
LIFE BUOYS.

FILTERS, assorted sizes.
BATH BRICKS, SHOE BLACKING.
HUBBICK'S PAINTS and OILS.

Ex S. S. "Ulysses."
Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Ex "Highlander."

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
200 kgs Fine American FURNISHING
NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.

25 " American SPIKES, 4 inches to
7 inches.

50 barrels Prime American Meas PORK.
60 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.

200 " Finest Strained ROSIN.

300 " City PITCH.

150 cases SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

100 barrels Dried APPLES.

600 cases FLORIDA WATER.

50 barrels American TAR.

15 " LAMP BLACK.

50 cases American CLOTHES.

COTTON DUCK, Canned BEEF, MUTTON, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CORN TOMATOES, Corned BEER, Condensed MILK, Tomato CATSUP, HANDSPIKES, OAKUM, ASH OARS, MAPLE, ASH, and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abbie Carter."
Florence COOKING STOVES,
STEAMERS and BRAILERS.
CORN BROOMS.

India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.

AGATE WARE, in every variety of Kitchen Utensils.

Charter Oak COOKING STOVES.

Spartan COOKING STOVES.
BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers via Suez Canal.

DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.
HIGH-BACK OFFICE CHAIRS.

ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we can highly recommend for office and domestic use, being admirably adapted to the climate.

Ex "Gleniffer."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TELESCOPIC DRESSER FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

HUNTLERY & PALMERS' BISCUITS.

FRUITS for ICES.

SHERBET.

COCOA-TINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EIFF'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GOATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and Chicken SAUSAGE.

Breakfast BACON.

ASPARAGUS.

MACCARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Bonanza CODFISH.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beef Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert Fruits in 21 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGES and Sausage MEATS.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MEAT MEAT.

COMP HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for summer Drinks.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.

CALIFORNIA RACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb.

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

EYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S .

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND

AERATED WATERS.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, August 11, 1881.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

The S. S. OCEAN will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, 1881, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address full, and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Registration of 25 % made on all Return Passage Orders issued.

Consignor Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, August 17, 1881.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

Risks on First Class Godowns at 5

per cent. nett premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED... \$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

KOH MOON WAH, Esq., Chairman.

BAN HUP, Esq.

K. YIN KAI, Esq.

QUAN HOI CHUNE, Esq.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Manager.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Assistant & Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, Queen's Road West;

Hongkong, August 14, 1881.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"Yaujaze,"

Captain SCHULITZ, will

be despatched for the

above Port TO-MORROW, the 27th Inst.

at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, August 26, 1881.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26, *To Hongkong*, for Bangkok.

26, *Namoa*, for Amoy.

26, *Bertha*, for Chefoo.

26, *Telma*, for Shanghai.

26, *C. F. Sargent*, for San Francisco.

26, *Nomad*, for Holloway.

26, *Yough*, for Touren.

26, *Ching-tung*, Chinese gunboat, for

a cruise.

26, *Metepida*, for New York.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26, *Dagmar*, Danish brig, from

Wampoa.

26, *Merionis*, Siamese schooner,

26, F. Schmitz, Bangkok Aug. 10, Gen-

eral.—CHINESE.

Aug. 26, *Quinta*, German steamer, 874,

H. N. Thorsen, Victoria (Vancouver's

Island) July 21, Coal.—EDWARD SCHILL-

HASS & CO.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26, *Anador* leaves for Shanghai.

4 p.m.—*Yangtze* leaves for Shanghai.

LT. J. F. Charley.

strongly advised me not to take it. I drafted the letter of 7th June myself, he dictated it to me. I think I must have sent that on the 8th as Mr Wicking's letter is dated the 8th (this letter turned out to be dated the 7th). The letter sent to Mr F. Smith was drafted by myself and submitted to Mr Wicking who made amateurish. Mr Wicking went away and afterwards sent for me and told me I had sent it. I said I had. He then told me that morning asking him to come and see me, and in it I told him that Mr Smith had been threatening me with a prosecution. I was afraid. I was young and inexperienced. I was of age only that day. I was a little frightened and wanted to see Mr Wicking so that I might have his advice and protection. On the following day I went to Mr Francis and he drafted me the letter which I sent to Mr Fraser-Smith. I copied Mr Francis' draft and signed it. Mr Francis recommended that the details should be referred to him. I sent the letter to Mr Fraser-Smith. I did not say anything to Mr Fraser-Smith before the letter was sent. I told him afterwards when he came to my office; he said I was bound to the world. I referred him to Mr Francis. When I went with Mr Fraser-Smith we took a draft with us; there are pencil marks on it in Mr Francis' hand writing. Mr Francis is drawing another agreement for us. I did not have any independent legal advice. With regard to the summing up of the 2nd and the 3rd but the 4th that Mr Wicking was engaged with a Chinese gentleman and spoke to me on the landing, saying he could not see me. As regards the second article which concerned Mr Wicking, I did not refuse to publish it. I have no such power. I had thought of taking legal advice but ultimately did not. I went to Mr Francis' office, but he was not in. At my request the article was withdrawn. I am printing the paper now without any remuneration. I had not gone to communicate to him that the article was going to be published. Mr Wicking said that Mr R. Smith had told him. I believe that Mr R. Smith told me that he had told Mr Wicking. Mr Wicking asked me to write a letter to them and drafted a letter for my use. That draft was destroyed by Mr Wicking in my presence. It contained a statement that I was losing by my contract, that I could not afford it, since I had a large family depending on me, they numbering about twenty odd. The letter mentioned about the cost of the paper. I am not sure what amount it stated. By the writing of this letter Mr Wicking told me I should derive much benefit. I did not then do it. I told him to leave it. I showed it to my partner Mr Lubeck and Mr Francis. I remained in Mr F. Smith's room during the whole of that day.

Mr Francis said that Mr Wicking was in a state of great excitement on this day, urging me to sign a affidavit and lying letter for the purpose of doing injury to Mr Fraser-Smith.

Mr Hayllar: Be careful.

Witness: I did not wish to meet him.

Mr Hayllar: Shame.

Mr Francis: There is no shame on Mr de Souza's part. We shall soon find out where the shame is.

Examination resumed:—I heard that Mr Wicking sent twice to me; I saw him after six. I was in Mr F. Smith's room. Mr Beale was with me. When Mr Wicking came to me he was excited.

Mr Francis: Did Mr Wicking have any talk with Mr Beale before he spoke to you?

Mr Hayllar: I object.

Witness: Yes. Wicking and myself went down below.

Mr Hayllar objected to a question as to what happened between Mr Wicking and witness down below.

Mr Francis submitted that as they alleged the truth of the article, the allegation was that there was an appearance at least of conspiracy to do certain acts, and any act up to the trial would go to prove the conspiracy.

The Judge allowed the question subject to the objection.

Examination resumed: Mr Wicking asked me to sign the draft. He did not again ask me to sign it. I returned the letter and he destroyed it. He remained for some time. He was speaking to himself. He was in a somewhat excited state. He did not ask me to do anything else than he said he had had more confidence in me. I wrote the paper produced at the dictation of Mr Wicking. (This was the letter stating that Mr Souza had first asked Mr Wicking to look over the agreement.) I see the word consequently at the end of the letter was struck through. Mr Wicking wished me to express an opinion about the article. This I refused to do. This was written on the evening of the 2nd August on a second visit by Mr Wicking. He asked me if I remembered that I first asked him to look over the agreement. I said I did. He asked me then to write a letter stating this.

Mr Hayllar objected to a question as to whether witness had made a different statement to Mr Fraser-Smith, as conversation between these two gentlemen was utterly inadmissible. There might be a conspiracy between them for all he knew.

Examined again:—I signed the letter willingly and handed it to Mr Wicking. He was somewhat frightened but I gave it willingly. (Mr Hayllar was not present while Mr Wicking was talking in an excited manner.) Mr Wicking sent for me on Sunday the 8th. I went to see him on the Monday. He spoke to me about an article to be published. I asked him who told him, and he said Mr Bain. Since this action was commenced Mr Wicking has been to me several times. He talked of matters quite irrelevant to this case. He did speak about the case. He talked to me about the case yesterday morning. About the proposed publication of *Noon* I never saw Mr Wicking. My estimate was \$150 with \$25 for the rent of the room. I was also to keep their accounts and collect their bills.

Cross-examination:—With the exception of a few months' interruption, when I was at Pustau's and at the Cosmopolitan Dock, I have been connected with the printing business since 1876. I am quite a young man; 21 years old last June. When Mr Wicking came to see me on the evening which has been already referred to, I had a large number of my late father's private and business papers before me. I told Mr Wicking that my father had a very great objection to printing newspapers. He paid me only \$100 by the *Telegraph*. He paid me a libel and it cost him \$10,000. I know nothing whatever about the law of libel; have not the least idea of it. I do not know anything of the liabilities of a printer in the case of libel in a newspaper. We (Mr. Wicking and I) discussed the *Eco de Ponto*. I said my father was very greatly prejudiced after he lost so much against understanding the printing of any newspaper whatever. It also said that some of my friends, all the members of my family whom I had consulted, and many of my friends both here and out of Hongkong, advised me against having anything to do with the printing of the paper.

Your father, Mr Souza, was a very highly respected gentleman and well-known here. Mr Wicking was a friend of your father's. Mr Wicking and my father knew each other for many years and were very good friends; they were on very friendly terms. Long before this matter of this paper came up, Mr Wicking and I had many great many times, and he has all along taken a very kindly interest in my affairs, and whenever he met me

he asked me about my affairs. It seemed to me quite in the ordinary course that he should ask me about the paper. I had not made up my mind the first time he came up, I was not much inclined for the paper. When I gave him the agreement, I did not show him the correspondence with Mr Fraser-Smith. I am surprised at the interview with the 7th. I had written a letter to Mr Wicking that morning asking him to come and see me, and in it I told him that Mr Smith had been threatening me with a prosecution. I was afraid. I was young and inexperienced. I was of age only that day. I was a little frightened and wanted to see Mr Wicking so that I might have his advice and protection. On the following day I went to Mr Francis and he drafted me the letter which I sent to Mr Fraser-Smith. I copied Mr Francis' draft and signed it. Mr Francis recommended that the details should be referred to him. I sent the letter to Mr Fraser-Smith. I did not say anything to Mr Fraser-Smith before the letter was sent. I told him afterwards when he came to my office; he said I was bound to the world. I referred him to Mr Francis. When I went with Mr Francis we took a draft with us; there are pencil marks on it in Mr Francis' hand writing. Mr Francis is drawing another agreement for us. I did not have any independent legal advice. With regard to the summing up of the 2nd and the 3rd but the 4th that Mr Wicking was engaged with a Chinese gentleman and spoke to me on the landing, saying he could not see me. As regards the second article which concerned Mr Wicking, I did not refuse to publish it. I have no such power. I had thought of taking legal advice but ultimately did not. I went to Mr Francis' office, but he was not in. At my request the article was withdrawn. I am printing the paper now without any remuneration. I had not gone to communicate to him that the article was going to be published. Mr Wicking said that Mr R. Smith had told him. I believe that Mr R. Smith told me that he had told Mr Wicking. Mr Wicking asked me to write a letter to them and drafted a letter for my use. That draft was destroyed by Mr Wicking in my presence. It contained a statement that I was losing by my contract, that I could not afford it, since I had a large family depending on me, they numbering about twenty odd. The letter mentioned about the cost of the paper. I am not sure what amount it stated. By the writing of this letter Mr Wicking told me I should derive much benefit. I did not then do it. I told him to leave it. I showed it to my partner Mr Lubeck and Mr Francis. I remained in Mr F. Smith's room during the whole of that day.

Mr Hayllar then addressed the Jury. He said that he would endeavour to occupy their attention as short a time as possible and would condense the remarks he had to make into as few words as they could be compressed. To deal as precisely as possible with the facts of the case he drew their attention to the word facts, because he had never heard in the course of his professional experience of a case launched against a man dependent to the extent which this was upon inferences, rumours, beliefs, and all that class of vague generally used to bolster up a libel a hard word used he could not say it—but it was a libel of a man hound. Another thing which led him to call him a "mean hound" and he hoped the jury would let that imputation lie heavy on their souls. It was a point of the very highest meaning. Mr Wicking denied it was said then, but the offence was committed now. Now this man came forward, goes into the box in a case for libel brought against himself and justifies all he had said of the plaintiff. He not only attempts to do this, but he goes further, and aggravates the original offence. When a man did a thing like this he did it at the peril of increasing the damages, and he hoped that was a point which the jury would take into consideration. The law was that if the libel published of the plaintiff was found to be true, and if it were pleaded that the occasion demanded the publication of it; if it were found that the libel was true, then it could be libel in the Civil Court. In the Criminal Court the plaintiff would say further, but they had nothing to do with the criminal procedure here. Here if the truth of the libel were pleaded it was a repetition of the offence and was always held to be an aggravation of the offence and went in extreme aggravation of damages. He now came to the article itself:—"We regret to have been at last compelled, by a systematic persecution" Now what did he mean by that? "A persecution which has never ceased from the day on which the circulars announcing the existence of a project to establish the *Hongkong Telegraph* were first issued, up to the present time, to publicly lay before our friends and supporters, in self defence, the details of what has every appearance of being a detectable conspiracy, organised and carried out with unscrupulous persistency by an interested clique for the apparent purpose of injuring the prospects of this Colony." Now what did he mean by that? 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THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the paper published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$4.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly, in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Archaeology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manœuvres and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present records in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (read references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as also those queries which though asking for information furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two copies were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is sixty pages, bi-monthly, replete with what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *The China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*. "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful series a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the numbers now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now sufficiently cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Sh. King*, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with the important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style, and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projector of these estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Satow, and other places frequented by the Chinese—concludes themselves to bind in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obtrusive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while 't'm the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreign editors. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION
AGENTS,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-journals, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Paper, Correspondence, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of the Public.

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and to whom we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive:

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road, Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St., Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the "City Hall."

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 0.85

Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-kum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60

Three Coolies, ... 0.50

Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-kum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 0.85

Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip Peak, ... \$0.75 each Coolie.

(12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.50 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.

Half day, ... 25 cents.

Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

picks, per Day, ... \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

picks, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800

picks, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800

picks, per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800

picks, per Load, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800

picks, Half Day, ... 50

Passenger, ... \$1.00

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... 10 cents.

One Hour, ... 20

Half an-Hour, ... 10

After 6 P.M., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FREIGHT COOLING.

Boats of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 25 cents.

Half Day, ... 15

One Hour, ... 5

Half Hour, ... 3

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHINGMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-journals, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Paper, Correspondence, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of the Public.

Local Parcel Post.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of printed matter may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Price Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, debts, copied music, &c. The charge on them in the name of Books, &c., but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for stich offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, ... 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, ... 2 cents each.

Newspapers, ... 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, ... 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:

Letters, ... 10

Registration, ... None

Newspapers, ... 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, ... 5 lbs.

Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama:

Letters, ... 30

Registration, ... None

Newspapers, ... 5 cents each.

Books and Patterns, ... 5 lbs.